

RINGKASAN

TEDI ISMAYADI, 2021. Program Magister Manajemen Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Jenderal Soedirman Purwokerto. Penelitian ini berjudul Analisis Pengaruh *Health Belief Model* Terhadap Kepatuhan Kontrol Pasien Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2 di RS Tk III Wijayakusuma Purwokerto Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Dimoderasi Oleh *Coronaphobia*.

Latar belakang: Sejak pertama ditemukan pada akhir tahun 2019 pandemi Covid-19 terus mengalami penyebaran ke seluruh penjuru dunia tanpa terkecuali. Penyebarannya begitu cepat dan sulit untuk dikendalikan. Angka kesakitan, keparahan dan kematian dilaporkan terus mengalami kenaikan dari waktu ke waktu. Sementara itu, sampai saat ini belum ada pengobatan yang dianggap benar-benar efektif untuk menangani Covid-19. Hal ini menyebabkan covid-19 ini menjadi perhatian dunia, muncul berbagai respon psikologis seperti kecemasan dan ketakutan terjangkit covid-19. Tidak sedikit orang yang mengalami respon ketakutan dan kekhawatiran berlebih tertular virus covid-19 sehingga seringkali menyebabkan ketidakselarasan dalam fungsi kehidupan sehari-hari yang biasa disebut *coronaphobia*. Sementara itu, diabetes melitus merupakan salah satu komorbid dari Covid-19, penderita DM yang juga tertular covid-19 akan memiliki risiko lebih tinggi untuk mengalami keparahan dan kematian. Hal ini disadari betul oleh penderita DM, oleh karena itu mereka cenderung lebih disiplin menerapkan protokol kesehatan, namun disisi lain mereka harus tetap mengunjungi layanan kesehatan untuk tetap melakukan kontrol pengobatan agar penyakit Diabetes nya tetap terkontrol. Disana terdapat risiko tertular covid-19 karena mereka harus mengunjungi tempat umum, keramaian dan kontak dengan orang lain. *Health Belief Model* merupakan suatu model teori yang bisa menjelaskan perubahan perilaku yang berhubungan dengan perilaku kesehatan.

Tujuan: Untuk membuktikan pengaruh *Health Belief Model* terhadap kepatuhan kontrol pasien dengan diabetes melitus tipe 2 pada masa pandemi covid-19 di RS Tk III Wijayakusuma Purwokerto dengan *coronaphobia* sebagai variabel moderasi.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian menggunakan desain deskriptif analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* dengan *recall*. Jumlah sampel berjumlah 80 orang dengan teknik pengambilan *convenient sampling*. Pengambilan data menggunakan kuesioner sedangkan analisis data menggunakan *Structural Equation Model* (SEM) berbasis *Partial Least Square* (PLS).

Hasil: *Perceived susceptibility* berpengaruh positif terhadap kepatuhan kontrol pengobatan, *perceived severity* berpengaruh positif terhadap kepatuhan kontrol pengobatan, *perceived benefit* berpengaruh positif terhadap kepatuhan kontrol pengobatan, *perceived barrier* tidak memiliki pengaruh positif terhadap kepatuhan kontrol pengobatan, *Coronaphobia* tidak memiliki pengaruh memoderasi terhadap hubungan seluruh variabel *Health Belief Model* (*perceived susceptibility*, *perceived severity*, *perceived benefit* dan *perceived barrier*) dengan kepatuhan kontrol pengobatan

Kesimpulan: *Perceived susceptibility*, *perceived severity* dan *perceived benefit* berpengaruh terhadap kepatuhan kontrol pengobatan. *Perceived barrier* tidak berpengaruh terhadap kontrol pengobatan. *Coronaphobia* tidak memiliki efek moderasi terhadap hubungan variabel HBM terhadap kepatuhan kontrol pengobatan.

Kata Kunci: *Perceived susceptibility*, *Perceived severity*, *Perceived benefit*, *Perceived barrier*, Kepatuhan kontrol pengobatan, *Coronaphobia*

SUMMARY

Background: Since it was first discovered in late 2019, the Covid-19 pandemic has continued to spread throughout the world without exception. The spread is so fast and difficult to control. The morbidity, severity and mortality rates are reported to continue to increase from time to time. Meanwhile, until now there has been no treatment that is considered to be truly effective for dealing with Covid-19. This has caused Covid-19 to become a worldwide concern, and various psychological responses have emerged such as anxiety and fear of contracting Covid-19. Not a few people have experienced a response of fear and anxiety. Excessive worry about contracting the COVID-19 virus that often causes misalignment in the functions of daily life which is commonly called coronaphobia. Meanwhile, diabetes mellitus is one of the comorbidities of Covid-19, DM patients who are also infected with Covid-19 will have a higher risk of experiencing severity and death. DM sufferers are well aware of this, therefore they tend to be more disciplined in implementing health protocols, but on the other hand they must continue to visit health services to continue to control treatment so that their diabetes remains under control. There is a risk of contracting COVID-19 because they have to visit public places, crowds and contact with other people. Health Belief Model is a theoretical model that can explain behavioral changes related to health behavior.

Objective: To analyze the effect of the Health Belief Model on the control compliance of with type 2 diabetes mellitus patients during the covid-19 pandemic at the Tk III Wijayakusuma Hospital Purwokerto moderated by the coronaphobia variable.

Methods: The study used a descriptive analytic design with a cross sectional approach with recall. The number of samples is 80 people with convenient sampling technique. Data retrieval using questionnaires while data analysis using Structural Equation Model (SEM) based on Partial Least Square (PLS).

Results: Perceived susceptibility has a positive effect on medication control adherence, Perceived severity has a positive effect on medication control adherence, Perceived benefit has a positive effect on medication control adherence, perceived barrier do not have a positive effect on medication control adherence, Coronaphobia has no moderating effect on the relationship between all Health variables. Belief Model (perceived susceptibility, perceived severity, perceived benefit and perceived barrier) with medication control compliance.

Conclusion: Perceived susceptibility, Perceived severity and Perceived benefit have an effect on medication control compliance. Perceived barrier had no effect on treatment control. Coronaphobia did not have a moderating effect on the relationship between the HBM variables and medication control adherence.

Keywords: Perceived susceptibility, Perceived severity, Perceived benefit, Perceived barrier, Compliance with medication control, Coronaphobia